

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

HAROLD D. PRICE,)	CASE NO. 4:12 CV 2913
)	
Petitioner,)	JUDGE JAMES S. GWIN
)	
v.)	
)	<u>MEMORANDUM OF OPINION</u>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	<u>AND ORDER</u>
)	
Respondent.)	

INTRODUCTION

On November 26, 2012, Petitioner *pro se* Harold D. Price, an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution at Elkton (“FCI Elkton”), filed the above-captioned habeas corpus action under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. The Petition indicates Price was convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania in 2008, pursuant to a guilty plea, of possession with intent to distribute less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, and possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking crime. He was sentenced as a career offender to 210 months incarceration. *See, United States v. Price*, W.D. Pa. Case No. 2:08 CR 312.

As grounds for the Petition, Price asserts “the United States Probation Office made an error when classifying [petitioner] as a career offender.” Brief in Support, ECF #1-1, p.1. He asks this Court to determine he is not a career offender and to apply the sentencing guidelines in effect when he committed the underlying offenses.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

Habeas corpus petitions brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 address the execution of a sentence, while motions filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 test the validity of a judgment and sentence. *Capaldi v. Pontesso*, 135 F.3d 1122, 1123 (6th Cir. 1998)(citing *United States v. Jalili*, 925 F.2d 889, 893 (6th Cir. 1991)). Section 2255 provides in pertinent part:

[a]n application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to this section, shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which sentenced him, or that such court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of his detention.

28 U.S.C. § 2255.

The terms "inadequate" or "ineffective" do not mean that habeas corpus relief is available whenever a federal prisoner faces a substantive or procedural barrier to § 2255 relief, including the denial of a previously filed section 2255 motion. *Charles v. Chandler*, 180 F.3d 753, 756 (6th Cir. 1999). Rather, the "savings clause" applies when the failure to allow some form of collateral review would raise "serious constitutional questions." *Frost v. Snyder*, 13 Fed.Appx. 243, 248 (6th Cir. 2001)(unpublished disposition)(quoting *Triestman v. United States*, 124 F.3d 361, 376 (2d Cir. 1997)). The petitioner bears the burden of proving that the section 2255 remedy is inadequate or ineffective. *Charles*, 180 F.3d at 756 (citing *McGhee v. Hanberry*, 604 F.2d 9, 10 (5th Cir. 1979)).

It is evident on the face of the Petition that Price is essentially challenging his sentence and the trial court's determination that he is a career offender. These are issues that could and must be raised either on direct appeal or in a 2255 motion. The Petition sets forth no reasonable suggestion of a proper basis on which to instead raise these issues pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 2241, or that "serious constitutional questions" require further consideration of his claims.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, this action is dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2243. The Court certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: February 20, 2013

s/ *James S. Gwin*
JAMES S. GWIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE